

CHINA



MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1120.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 2ND AUGUST, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,
Canton, 16th April, 1866.D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, 24th April, 1866.R. SWINHOE,
Consul.

INTIMATIONS.

P. & O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB.

1. THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.
PRICE.—\$2 per Month.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("Auction" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.
(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)
PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.
ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*.
THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the *EVENING* and *CHINA* MAILS with Summary of News and Commercial Intelligence.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DESPATCH. PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.
ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "Notice or Firms" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTEDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally. These advertisements will at first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

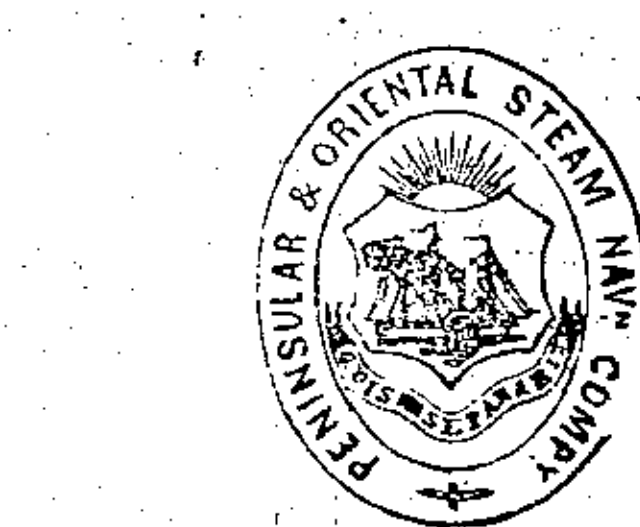
For the *Chinese Mail*.
If translated by Messrs SHORTEDE & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.
If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.
Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.
"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 23, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED
NOTICE is hereby given that the Third CALL, of \$25 each, due upon the Shares of this Company, will be due and payable on the 6th day of August next, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, Hongkong, where receipts will be granted for the amount by the Manager, which receipts can be exchanged for Share Certificates at the Office of the Company on and after the said 6th day of August next.
Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all amounts unpaid.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
(Signed) AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
General Agents,
Hongkong, July 5, 1866.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles,
and Southampton;
ALSO
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ORISSA," Captain CURTIS, with Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on SUNDAY, the 12th August, at 9 A.M.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 11th; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 10th.
CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
** Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading, are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transshipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.
For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 30, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

From Southampton, —
J. J. M. 6, 1 Box Worsteds.
A. C. 1 Box Sundries.
D. H. 1 Box Sundries.
Monsr. Decourt, 1 Box Apparel.
J. P., 98, 1 Box Cigars and Cigarettes.
Ex "Formosa,"
Thos. Walters, Esq., 1 Box Sundries.
Hongkong, July 31, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.

To facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per cent.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, March, 22, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Impériales" Parcel Room, at risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:—

From Bombay, —
N/M, 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.
From Marseilles, —
L. (in diamond), 1 Case Books.
J. L. & Co., No. 11, 1 do. Glasware.
Puscole Pustovethy, 1 do. Preserves.
M. L. G. 1, 1 Baggage.

Ex "Donau,"
B. G. 1, 1 chest Photographic Apparatus.
L. T. 221, 1 chest Baggage.

Y.
Ex "Alphée" From Marseilles, —
W. C., (in diamond), 11 cases Merchoze.
K. & Co., 55 57/80, 63/67, 10 Rifles.
J. L. 5/6, 2 do.
L. E., No. 5, 1 Straw hats

A. CONIL, Agent.
Hongkong, July 28, 1866.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the Messageries Impériales Steamer "Cambodge" are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

A. CONIL, Agent.
Hongkong, August 2, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT combines the lightness of the FINE HAT and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort, and numerous other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have so long been celebrated.
HATS, CAPS, HELMETS of every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS, Great Charlotte Street, S. London.

CAUTION.—No Air Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining "ELLWOOD & SONS" name.
** Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the Fabric, this Liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Greasy Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d. Wholesale Agent J. Singer and Son, 150 Oxford St., London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, COLLAS. All others are counterfeits.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROWS'

BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES, finest quality Indian Mounts: £3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., & £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES.

EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., £18. 18s.
The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made.

Address, with Remittance
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.
Or order through Messrs SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs GRINDLAY & Co.

CAUTION.—BURROWS' Glasses bear their Name and Address.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet
AND
VICTORIA ROSE
MAGENTA.

Trade Mark:

"A PEACOCK."

Packed in
1 lb. Tins.....at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles.....at 1s. 3d. „ oz.
1 oz. „.....at 1s. 6d. „ oz.

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture, suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c. &c.
The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spot.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.
Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia.

Is the great Remedy for ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SORE ERUPTION AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS. It is the Physician's Cure of GOUT.

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in the cases of FEVER and FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.

It is a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms A DELICIOUS EFFERVESCING SALINE AND APERIENT.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see that DINNEFORD & Co. is on every Bottle and Label.

MACHINERY.

MR A. F. YARROW, Engineer, contracts for all kinds of Machinery, and will furnish prices and full particulars on application.—33, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TUPPER & COMPANY.

Manufacturers of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., 61, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CORDIAL of the BENEDICTINE MONKS of the ABBEY of FECAMP.

THIS Liqueur, which dates from 1510, is Tonic and Ant-acid, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavor. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Later the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER and CHOLERA. May be had of

A. LEGRAND, AINE at FECAMP, HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, Rue Vivienne.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmacists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

Coughs, Asthma, and Incipient

CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

FOR half a Century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the Palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Sold in Bottles and Tins of various sizes THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard London.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS EFFICIENT.

THIS Invaluable Medicine for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of Powder, Wine and Lozenges. The Powder is Pure, the Wine Unalterable, and the Lozenges a New, Agreeable, and convenient manner of taking the medicine.

PEPSINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES.

Manufactured by T. MORSON AND SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT.)

MORSON'S KRESOTE, and every description of Chemicals, and all New Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

** See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations.

Orders to be made payable in London.

REDUCTION

in Prices of VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER, MACHINE BANDS, VALVES, WASHERS, HOSE, TUBING, all kinds of CLOTHING, and every Article made in this Material.

All Goods Warranted. Eleven Prize Medals have been awarded these goods.

GEORGE P. DODGE, SOLE CONTRACTOR TO H. M. ADMIRALTY, BERMONDSEY RUBBER WORKS, and 79, Upper Thames Street, London.

Houses of some importance wanted to accept consignments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, SILVERSMITH'S SOAP

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate Plate Glass, &c., SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, AND OTHER GLUES.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Rd., London, S.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.

(FINE FROM ADULTERATION.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Renowned First class Manufactures are obtainable from every Respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are manufacturers of every description of Oilman's Stores of the highest quality.

EDWARD ANDREWS, Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS.

(BEST QUALITY ONLY.) F. BRABY & Co., LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

Roofs supplied with or without Framework. BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC, PERFORATED ZINC, SHEET ZINC, IRON TANKS, Wire Netting, Buckets, and all other Galvanized Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists free on Application.

FREDERICK BRABY & Co., LIMITED, Fitzroy Works, USTON ROAD, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

London Insurance Corporation.

(Established by Charter 1720.) THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

DENT & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 12th April, 1865.

London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers. Established 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First class Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Agent. Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927. ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port, as General and Commission Merchants, under the Style and Firm of MELCHERS & Co.

HERMANN MELCHERS, ADOLF ANDRE. Office No. 4, Graham St., near Q.'s Road. Hongkong, August 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1865 and Mr ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Partner.

DEACON & Co. Canton, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ELDON HATTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr JAMES PENDER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day retired from the Business heretofore carried on by me in favor of my Nephew Mr JOHN STEWARD LAPRAIK.

D. LAPRAIK. Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, I have admitted as Partner Mr ALEXANDER MCGILSHAN HEATON, and the Business will hereafter be conducted under the Style and Firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK. Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR ADOLPHUS T. EIMBCKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CARLOWITZ & Co. Canton, July 1, 1866.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Hongkong. Office No. 2 d'Aguilar Street, formerly Bank of India.

CARLOWITZ & Co. Canton, July 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE, PLANT, &c. of Messrs A. SHORTEDE & Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr NICHOLAS BELFIELD DENNIS; and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that his Interest and Responsibility in the Firm ceases on the 1st July 1866.

EDWARD ANDREWS. Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

WITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTEDE & Co., as heretofore, and Mr EDWARD ANDREWS is authorised to sign our Firm.

A. SHORTEDE & Co. Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr JAMES ATKINSON in our Firm ceased on the 18th June 1866.

LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have this day re-established ourselves in Business, which we will carry on in Shanghai instead of Hankow.

J. INNES & Co. Shanghai, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR EDWARD WALLACE, is authorised to sign our Firm in Yokohama per procuration.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co. Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co. Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 2d AUGUST, 1866.

DEATHS.

At No. 2 Yuen ming-Yuen Buildings, Shanghai, on the 23rd July, of Sunstroke, CHAN JAMES HOWELL, Aged 22.
At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 28th July, JOSEPH MANNING, Private, Gun Lascar Company, aged 21 years (Consumption).
At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 29th July, W. L. HAN, ART, 3rd man, late of Military Store Department, aged 31 years.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Conviction and sentence to death of 9 pirates—Sentence to death of the Murderer of Mrs MEYERS and child—Capture of the Chief of the pirate gang—The Trial of Pedro Loureiro—Meeting of creditors of the Commercial Bank—Bathing house scheme—Ti-ping-tien-kwok—Arrival of the New Captain General at Manila.

Nothing of very great importance, has transpired during the past week so far as Northern news is concerned; no fresh intelligence respecting the rebels has come to hand and if "no news is good news," Peking, Newchwang and Chefoo especially are progressing most favourably. Locally the chief subjects of conversation have been the trial and conviction, on Friday last, of a batch of pirates, 9 being found guilty and two acquitted. At the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution the Jury offered to find a verdict of "guilty" respecting all the prisoners for which they were sharply rebuked by the Judge. It appears however that they were under the impression that there was no evidence for the defence which explains an otherwise curious proceeding.

Wong qui fook (he has been called Wong A fook in all the reports) was sentenced to death on Monday last for the murder of Mrs Meyers and her child. The cold blooded atrocity of the deed makes one wish that English law permitted the infliction of some more painful death than hanging. He states that he was assisted by, or rather only gave assistance to, another scoundrel and that his share of the booty robbed was only two dollars. This is considered a fiction by the Police Authorities but if such a miscreant does really exist it is to be hoped that the police will lay hands on him. Few would grudge help in time, or money, to effect such an object.

Another piracy took place on Friday last. Without discussing the probable results of the new ordinance respecting the establishment of a Court of Piracy, those relating to the registration of natives and the Harbour and Coasts Ordinance must have a very sensible effect in the diminution of crime. Had they been in operation we should probably have been in a position to "fix" somebody with the crime of harbouring pirates.

The *Opposum*, *Haughty* and *Osprey* went out to look for the boards of the *Bonaventure* but returned unsuccessful.

Talking of pirates the great gun of those scoundrels has been caught at last. It seems doubtful whether they will manage to convict him of any actual capital crime however, unless some fresh witnesses turn up. His connexion with pirates is quite provable but it would be well to hang such a villain out of the way at once. Placards are said to have been found posted up in various parts of the town threatening to burn down Victoria if the nine pirates now under sentence of death were hanged. This statement was originally made public by ourselves and has since appeared in other papers—whether from an independent source or not we cannot say; but the police have been unable to find anything more than a couple of notices asserting the innocence of one of the prisoners. We have since heard the statement made by a Chinaman but we omitted to ascertain whence he derived his information. Any how, true or not, a better commentary could scarcely be made on the state of native blackguardism in Hongkong than the fact of its being readily credited that such a document actually made its appearance.

A notable trial has just come off at Macao viz that of the King of Portugal and Messrs Dent & Co. versus Pedro Loureiro. It lasted three days, commencing Monday the 23rd and ending on the 25th July.

The Attorney General for Macao stated in his speech that he opined there was not sufficient evidence to prove an abuse of Confidence and Falsification of Dent & Co.'s Books, but the Junta de Justica sentenced the accused to six months imprisonment and transportation or banishment to one of the Portuguese Colonies on the West Coast of Africa for 15 years. In this sentence signed by all the 7 members of the Junta, (six of whom are laymen) the Judge signed himself as overruled, declaring that he agreed with the Attorney General that there was not sufficient evidence to condemn the accused. As however he has the right of appealing to the Supreme Tribunal at Lisbon, which is composed of Judges, it is possible that he may obtain leave for a new trial.

At the meeting of the creditors of the Commercial Bank Corporation on the 27th

ultimo, a resolution was proposed by Mr Granville Sharpe to the effect that an application should be made to the Master of the Rolls for an order permitting the local representative of the official liquidator to accept and receive proof of debts, due by the Hongkong Branch of the Bank, instead of creditors being compelled to have proof made in London as now advertised; and for an order for the payment of such proved debts (so far as consistent with the interests of the general creditors and shareholders) here instead of in London. That the attorney of the official liquidators be requested to support this application and, in the event of such application being refused, obtain an extension of the period granted for proof of debts by Hongkong Creditors.

This resolution was carried without dissent, but a great many creditors abstained from voting in its favor. This being noticed by Mr Pollard he requested the Chairman to put the resolution to the meeting a second time. This was refused by that gentleman who stated that he would put any new resolution to the creditors present. Mr Pollard then stated that he could not ask for the terms stated in the resolution unless it was unanimous, and the meeting separated without apparently any understanding having been come to.

The new Bathing house scheme is progressing; \$800 yet remains for collection but no great difficulty is anticipated in raising it. The total cost of the affair will be \$5,000.

A most remarkable book—remarkable from the fact of its combining the names of the most respectable of publishers with that of the most rowdy of authors on its title page has lately made its appearance out here. To those simply fond of imaginative literature it will be found most amusing while to those who have watched the progress of events in China with thoughtful minds the trash its covers contain will be simply disgusting. We must refer our readers to another part of our columns for a more extended notice of this work—noticeable only from the foul aspersions it casts on the names of men whose worst acts are more praiseworthy than the best deeds of the author as recorded by himself.

FROM MANILA we learn that the new Captain General, or rather officer acting as such, had arrived on the 6th ultimo. There seems to be a strong feeling of dislike against the former governor, General Lara and our correspondent's letter is full of complaints of his extortion, &c., all of which it is to be hoped may be taken *cum grano salis*. The new officer is said to be very popular. He is trying afresh to raise a Government loan but apparently with small prospects of success. The death of Mr Webb, late H. M. Consul at Manila is also reported.

A COMPREHENSIVE registration system is the only basis on which it is possible to found an effective police in this Colony. So long as the authorities are in ignorance of the numbers, names, characters and abiding places of the people, and of the classes among whom a police force must operate, they are simply working in the dark and like all men in that predicament make very little head way. H. E. The Governor has recognised this fact and his scheme of Reform embraces amongst other things a Registration Ordinance of the most comprehensive nature and which if only well worked out and zealously carried into operation will go far towards improving the character of this Colony.

The Ordinance in question is one of those that was read for the first time at the last meeting of the Legislative Council. It has been published in full in the Government Gazette of Saturday last and also in the Daily Press of Monday the 30th ultimo. It may be divided into two parts, that which provides for the Registration of houses tenanted by Chinese, and of their occupants, and that which ordains the registration of all Chinese servants, thus providing, in connection with the ordinance for the regulation of Cargo Boats and Sampans, for the entire mass of the Chinese population of the Island, some, the beggars, whose interests are we think sufficiently cared for by the Deportation laws at present in force and by the clauses of one of the new ordinances which render the penalties to be inflicted on those who return after having once been deported very severe indeed.

After the usual preamble and explanatory clause defining the meaning of the word "Governor"—by the way, it has just struck us that, for many years to come, the Chinese if asked in old school room phrase to give an example of a "Governor" will at once name Sir Richard as the only one with whom they have had any acquaintance, ignoring his predecessors as unworthy the name. The ordinance, the draft of which is now before us, goes on to define the meaning of

the word servant. The term we observe is rightly limited to the Chinese actually in the employ of other than Chinese masters. It would be an endless task to have to register the employees of the Chinese householders themselves. They come more properly under the head of occupants or dwellers in houses and will be registered as such. The term householder is so extended as to include the immediate landlord of any house, (although not resident on the premises) in case there shall be any difficulty in fixing on the actual occupant of the whole house. Here again as is apparent from 22 Section of the Ordinance a wise discretion has been exercised and the houses occupied wholly or in part by Europeans are excluded from the operation of the law. Any difficulties that might result from this exemption are amply provided against by the regulations for the registration of servants who are the only persons in European houses on whom it is necessary to keep an eye or for whose sake it would be advisable to have all houses without exception registered. For the purposes of the Ordinance the town of Victoria is divided into nine districts corresponding very nearly with previously existing divisions. At least the nomenclature adopted is familiar to our ears. We regret however, and this is one of the few points on which we deem the Ordinance defective, that there is no provision for such places as Sowkwan, Stanley, Aberdeen, and Kowloon. Considering the character of these places and of their inhabitants they ought not to have been overlooked, especially as their omission leaves it in the power of those who object to the restraint placed on their actions by the operation of the new rules to migrate say from Wanchi, to Sowkwan and there carry on their little business without being subject to the impertinent curiosity of the new officials. Perhaps we are premature in remarking on this as his Excellency may have some special Ordinance on the anvil to supply this patent deficiency.

The city, or as the Draft Ordinance has the town. A Misnomer to which we respectfully demur, being divided into districts registrars are appointed for each, every householder (Chinese) is enjoined to record within a period of 15 days his name and trade or profession, the name of the street he lives in, the number of the house, its dimensions, the number and names of the occupants of the several portions of his house if it is sublet or rented out in any way, and lastly though not least important any further particulars the Registrar General may please to ask for, a rather disingenuous duty if the office of Registrar General should be filled by any man of active habits and of an enquiring, not to say inquisitive turn of mind. Every householder so registering is to receive a certificate for which he is to have the pleasure of paying a fee of \$1 and no more, but he is further under an obligation to report to the Registrar's Office, within one week any change in the *personal* of his *ménage*. Poor fellow. We pity him. There will now be an end to all the comfortable little jobs to be made by harbour thieves, pirates, &c., &c. and by billing a house as full if not a little fuller than it could hold with anyone who could pay the small pittance demanded. Householders not resident in the colony and subletting their premises, are bound to find resident sureties for the faithful observance of the provisions of this ordinance by themselves and their tenants, otherwise or in case of failure to comply with the rules laid down, the Government will exercise a power of receivership over the rents and profits as effectually as could the Court of Chancery itself, and will no doubt, hold them as tenaciously. To provide for the observance of the new rules a new police establishment is called into being, a sort of special Constable force, partly nominated by the inhabitants of each district partly appointed by Government. The Ordinance lays down no special rules for the guidance of the members of the new force, nor does it define their duties except generally to assist the Registrar General and act under his orders. The Governor reserves to himself and very wisely too, full power to make such rules and regulations for the management of this district police force as experience may suggest. The Governor is also empowered to close up, by gates, any streets or quarters of the city which may in his opinion require to be for any

portion of the 24 hours segregated from

the rest. This provision would operate admirably in the case of an emeute or of a fire.

For the enforcement of the new regulations summary powers are given to the Magistrates and very heavy penalties imposed, with very serious eventualities in the background in case of non payment and lest any loophole should be left for escape, it shall be sufficient, if personal service cannot be effected, to post all summonses and decrees on the wall of a man's house, or his door, to render him amenable to justice for disobedience thereto.

The provisions of the ordinance applicable to Chinese Servants of Europeans are in substance what we have so often suggested in these columns. All servants must be registered—must take out a certificate, must produce that certificate when offering himself for engagement, and cannot be hired by any master without it, the person employing him subjecting himself to a heavy fine if he takes an uncertificated servant. The foreign community has resolutely declined to trouble its head in any way about its servants or their characters. It is a matter for rejoicing that they will now be compelled to do say *bon gré mal gré*.

YESTERDAY was a red-letter day for our friends of the XXth Regiment, being the Anniversary of one of their proudest and most glorious achievements. The name of MINDEN is well known to very schoolboy in England.

"Now stood Eliza on the wood crowned height
O'er Minden's plain, spectators of the fight.
Sought with bold eye amid the bloody strife
Her dearest self—the partner of her life."

The universal *Enfield's Speaker* has made the foregoing lines familiar to us all, and it is with particular pleasure that we direct the attention of our readers to the fact that the XXth earned, on that occasion, laurels which will remain green in the memory of Englishmen so long as they possess a history or a nationality. The burthen and heat of the day was borne by this Regiment; and had it not been for their firm and valorous conduct, it is generally believed that the five other Regiments engaged with them would have come to serious grief. The scene was an extensive Rose garden in the Low Countries, and such was the cool and undaunted courage of the corps that every man plucked a rose and placed it in his hat before going into action—hence the display of roses yesterday in the helmets of their gallant successors. Only six of the Regiments at present in existence were engaged at the Battle of Minden, viz: the 12th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, 37th, and 51st Foot.

Not only does the XXth bear the proud name of MINDEN on its colours, but those of BOMONT-OR-ZEE, the *Sphinx*, with the word EGYPT, MALDA, VIMIERA, CORUNNA, VICTORIA, PYRNEUS, ORTHES, TOULOUSE, PENINSULA, ALMA, INKERMANN, SEVASTOPOL, and LUCKNOW. Women have engaged in its ranks, as shown by the embarkation return dated 1st July 1702, on which day the Regiment embarked as part of the force which started in the expedition against Cadix. This embarkation return is preserved among the Harleian manuscripts at the British Museum, and states that one of the soldiers of Captain St. Clair's Company proved to be a female. It may not be generally known that the present 67th Regiment—a name so familiar in China—was formerly a battalion of the XXth.

Whilst the twentieth was serving at St. Helena, Napoleon delivered "Coxe's Life of Marlborough" to the Surgeon of the Regiment, Dr. ARCHIBALD ARNOTT, with a view to the work being presented to the Officers of the Corps. Sir HUDSON LOWE, objected, to the volumes being received by the Regiment unless the imperial title was torn out. The Officers would not consent to such a mutilation, and on the books being sent to England for the opinion of His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, Commander-in-chief, they were returned in their original condition, with the remark that such a gift from Napoleon Bonaparte to a British Regiment was most gratifying to him, and that the safe detention of Napoleon Bonaparte was a sufficient testimony that the Regiment had done its duty, and the presentation of the books was a satisfactory and flattering acknowledgement that a delicate and difficult duty had been performed in a generous and gentlemanly spirit.

The books, with the imperial title, are, we believe, in the library at the Headquarters of the Regiment.

Some of our readers may remember

that the above particulars appeared in the *Times* of the 8th September 1853, in the form of a letter signed MINDEN, in connection with a review of the life of Sir HUDSON LOWE. It appears that Dr. ARNOTT was called in during the last illness of Napoleon, and remained in constant attendance until his death. On one occasion, it is stated, the Doctor, when urging him to take some medicine, said "You must Sire," and Napoleon immediately replied, "Ah Doctor that is the way I suppose you deal with the sick men in the hospital. You should be kind to them, for there are not better soldiers in the world than the British Infantry; and now that I am on the subject, I will make a present to your Regiment, and I don't think I can send a more acceptable one than the life of one of your greatest Generals." He then directed a servant to bring from the library the Life of MARLBOROUGH which had been given to him by Lord ROBERT SPENCER, and handing it to Dr. ARNOTT, he said "he hoped the officers of the Twentieth would receive and place the books in their library as a present from him. The objection of Sir HUDSON LOWE was, indeed, frivolous, for the words which, in his opinion, were offensive consisted only of "L'Empereur Napoleon" written on the title page. Twelve grenadiers of the XXth Regiment were selected to bear his remains to the place of interment at St. Helena, and we believe that in the performance of this peaceful and melancholy duty to a fallen foe, the grenadiers only behaved as they and their comrades had done many times before, have done since, and will do in the future—as brave and good soldiers. As the representatives of a gallant corps we wish every officer and man in the Regiment health, prosperity and honour.

The reported amalgamation of the steam-boat Companies or rather the sale of the vessels owned by Messrs Russell & Co., to the Limited Company is likely to be satisfactory to everyone who wishes well to the Rival firms whose names represent the conflicting interests. During the period that the somewhat hot contention between them has lasted we have carefully refrained from taking either side of the question—at all events since those at present conducting this journal have been connected with it—and we rejoice to see the chance of an amicable agreement being come to which reflects injuriously on neither.

There is sufficient lawful traffic on this river to furnish ample employment to one line of steamers and it is to be hoped that the directors of the Company will work cordially with the executive in carrying out what everyone admits to be an absolute necessity for the well being of Hongkong, a strict supervision over the rascals who pretty often avail themselves of the facilities afforded by steam navigation to return in shoals to the scene of their former crimes. To this end an intelligent police officer should be attached to the stations at Canton and Hongkong and instructed to prevent the return of characters known to be bad. Of course many would pass whom he would not recognize but practice and a thorough understanding between himself, the company and the Central Police Station would at all events go far to weed out the worst amongst the crowd, while his action would not materially interfere with the profit of the Company. Perhaps it would be better to have an officer attached to each boat authorized to demand the registration ticket which each native will in future be supposed to possess. But whichever way the matter be arranged we expect the Company to act for the good of the Colony. The latter arrangement would not even affect the fares. On arrival at Hongkong each native would have to be passed ashore by the Inspector and such as he did not deem safe characters might be detained on suspicion.

The British barque *Bonaventure*, which left here on the 25th instant, bound for Singapore, was towed into this harbour last evening by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Ganges*, having been attacked by pirates, and her Captain bandily wounded. On receipt of the information, H.B.M.'s Gunboats *Osprey*, *Opposum* and *Haughty* were immediately ordered to get up steam, and left during the night in search of the pirates.

We learn that the particulars of the case are as follow:—

The British barque *Bonaventure*, Commanded by M. COMER, bound to Saigon in Ballast,

containing a crew of 25 men, all told, left Hongkong July 26 at 8 A.M., with a light breeze from the N. and W. When getting outside of Lyeemong Pass, the wind hauled from the S. and E.; kept the ship on the Starboard tack. A junk was observed, leaving at the same time, which steered towards her all day.—At 7 P.M., she tacked to the Southward and Westward, distant about 50 miles S.W. from Hongkong, and after ascertaining the junk's intention, made preparations to defend themselves. At 10 they observed the junk bearing down on them. When close enough, they hailed the junk. An answer was given in very plain English that they were sailing on a wind. The crew of the *Bonaventure* observed stinkpots made fast to long bamboos, ready to be thrown on board. As she came close under the stern they fired at her with the stern gun, when all at once she returned the fire with a great number of small arms. The *Bonaventure's* crew were Malays and Chinese, who all got frightened, and ran away. The Chief Mate and Captain the only Europeans on board, discharged all the guns at them. Shortly after several stinkpots were hove on the deck, and about 30 pirates jumped on board. Every one of them was armed with sword and revolver. They immediately demanded why they had been fired at, attempting to murder the Crew, who all denied having fired, but they then said it was the Captain and Chief-mate, and were then ordered to go forward. The Captain went aloft on the main yard; the pirates fired at him several times, and he received a severe wound in the left eye, and in the left leg. The pirates then came aloft but the Captain jumped over board, swam under the junk, and stuck to its rudder for 3 hours. The pirates thought he was drowned. After they had taken all they wanted, clothes, all the nautical instruments and every thing of value, they made the crew carry the guns to the junk, and all the fire arms. At the same time they kept the ship before the wind towards the shore. They left the ship at 2 A.M. The Captain then climbed up the main Channels. The *Bonaventure* made the best of its way back to Hongkong, next day, July 27th, at noon, sighted the British steamer *Ganges* which went alongside and took them in tow and brought her into Port.

The steamer left immediately afterward to proceed on her passage to Shanghai.

Owing to a great press of other matter we have been obliged to postpone the conclusion of our remarks respecting the Customs Returns for 1865. They will therefore appear in our next week's issue.

(From the "Evening Mail.")
Ti Ping Tien Kwok; The history of the Ti Ping Revolution, including a Narrative of the Author's personal Adventure. By Lin-Le, (London, Day and Son).

Not many months ago a wretched offender, at the moment of expiating the last of a long series of crimes upon the gallows in an English town, made public a confession of his guilty career, one of the most bloodstained episodes in which was a period of service as one of the band of foreign desperadoes who were employed for a time by some of the leaders of the late organized system of brigandage, known as the Tai-ping rebellion. The confession of this guilty but repentant wretch, made on the verge of execution, though horrifying in its details of lawlessness and bloodshed, had at least one merit—it was doubtless true and sincerely meant; but we cannot attribute a like testimony to the work before us, though it is a record of adventures passed through under similar circumstances; and we notice with some regret that the publication does not take place owing to a concurrent situation, on the part of the Author, with that of the other narrators.

That the eminent chromolithographic firm of Messrs Day and Son should deem it a paying speculation to publish two handsome volumes, filled with illustrations in their vivid style of embellishment, even were the subject matter of the work a treatise on the village architecture of the moon or the state of political parties in the planet Jupiter, need surprise no one; and the fact that works bearing the imprint of this respected firm are usually considered, as regards the letter press, mere accessories to the illumination, is in some measure consolatory to the inquirers in China who will be not unlikely to ask how a tissue of obvious and unblushing fiction such as the work before us can have met with the patronage of a respectable publisher.

"*Tai-ping Tien-Kwok*," the work we are about to notice, published, as the author modestly asserts, "by order of the

Tai-ping Government, at once the record of its heroic adventures, brave but painful and his name under the Chinese among the "Christian" the "Tartar" government and at the same time political maps upon British Government overtures of friendship these victories, earned reforms. The book described as a compendious chausen and Colonel with extracts from the other papers, but as an can either imagine for of the publication or, study the work (which procure it for himself, load our columns with ing as many of the i are; but shall rather certain recollections we to furnish future booz makers (the lists rel ry of the distinguished

The "Agent of the ment," then, a gentle who, having some situation as second P. and O. steamer, pleasant sear of a Yang-Tsien-Kang, showing of that river to 1861, which ensured subjects much care treatment, during ended periods on the jesty's consuls, M mate enough, we h self entertained wit thus for postal or loc sions—fact which tude felt on his be Tai-ping Government. In the intervals of acted, we have hear an economic news when not employed of muskets and pe prayer meetings he Nanking and Soc-e occasions, doubts, devotional exercises and Sin have illus before us with all their special art. 1863, however, M at Shanghai, and presented itself of tions, the cutting- Cochrane and Ly of 80 tons burde which was charter vernment for servi Soo-chow was ly and the dark driz saw her Captain Mr Lindley, with ciated, seized the steamer, which was the interior, the board being surpr solely and eventua rebel chief who *Firefly* was dispos ders of the rebell and Mr Lindley secure by a process the invention of of lead, a comfort ceeds. Despite which was issue peck the arrange sular Court at slipped through t and reached Eng fore.

We should n length upon the e of this person, di tented to the cas of religious and admission for any probable antec tronigen Engla seem, we know it arrival in Engla of the Tai-ping arly received B Sykes and Lord whose hobbies he come rabulum. British breaches other he drew a gelical professor these gentlemen Still it is sat the patronage to ing work, on the public men, whic latter's peculiar

the work before us can have met with the patronage of a respectable publisher. "Tai-ping Tien-Kwok," the work we are about to notice, published, as the author modestly asserts, "by order of the

may be useful in giving our home readers an idea of the great difference which exists in regard to all such matters in China, as compared with Europe. The point to which we think it desirable to call attention is that which refers to the advisability of railways being made like other roads, the subject of support by local taxation on account of the almost proved impossibility of making them pay by traffic and the great advantage which they are to the property through which they are to be made. This principle has been carried out with much advantage in both France and Switzerland and the writer of the article to which we have alluded strongly recommends its application to railway enterprises in England as the only means of preventing their becoming the unfortunate losing concerns which they have hitherto in the majority of instances proved to be. Should the principle thus clearly laid down in the *Economist* gain any currency at home, it may very likely be thought that unless some such system be applied to Railway enterprises in China, it will in all probability be useless to embark in it. To a certain extent such an idea would be correct; but at the same time the effects of competition will necessarily be so much less here than at home, that it may at least be a long time before the amount to be received from traffic and passengers from a line in a good district would be so low as not to prove remunerative. The first difficulty with the Chinese will not be that they will see in railways a clear means of benefiting landed property, that the owners of estates in different directions will be anxious to obtain a branch line through their lands, but on the contrary, that they will not consent to the construction of a line, which will be a prejudice in the opposite direction. They will look upon them as our grandfathers did, as likely to do the utmost possible damage to their interests; and will in all likelihood be desirous to oppose them in every possible way. Still if by any means railway enterprises become profitable, there cannot be a doubt that the Chinese will first be expected to produce large profits. We cannot however, overlook the enormous difficulties which stand in the way and the almost hopelessness of ever being able to induce the Chinese to give their assent to the introduction of the iron road. Events of very recent occurrence point most decidedly to the existence of a very different spirit on the part of the Chinese to any desire to further the introduction of European improvements. The people who opposed small steamers, can scarcely be expected to tolerate railways. A small steamer may possibly be stopped and squeezed at a barrier; but we hardly think that the most ingenious mandarin could succeed in saying the march of a good train. With the introduction of railways the whole system of barrier taxation, existing in China, through which the revenue has to dribble like treacle through a sieve, must fall to the ground. It is therefore not to be wondered at if the local officials do all in their power to prevent such enterprises being carried out; and indeed our own convictions with respect to the difficulties that such schemes must encounter in this country are so strong that we are inclined to give little credence to the statement that a railway is ere long actually to be commenced in China. We have not only a great deal of natural prejudice on the part of the people to overcome; but we shall always have to encounter the most violent opposition from the native officials. The idea of introducing railways into China is no doubt a great one; but we fear it will have for a long time to remain but an idea, and can at present be regarded only as a brilliant dream of the future.

FROM THE "HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,"

(Saturday, July 28.)

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, dividing the City of Victoria into Districts and for the better Regulation of Houses and Servants in the Colony of Hongkong.

Whereas it is expedient to make Provision for the Regulation of Houses in Victoria and also of Chinese Servants in the regular employ of persons other than Chinese residing therein: Be it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Victoria Registration Ordinance 1866."

II. In the construction of this Ordinance the term "The Governor" shall mean His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of Hongkong or the Officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony.

The term "Householder" shall mean any Person actually occupying the whole or any building or tenement in a District of Victoria or in the Colony, whether there shall be no such Person then the immediate landlord of the whole of such building or tenement.

The term "Servant" shall mean every Chinese regularly employed in or about the Dwelling House, Office, Shop or other Establishment of any Person not being a Chinese, within a District of Victoria.

III. The Town of Victoria shall for the Purpose of Registration under this Ordinance be divided into the Nine following Districts that is to say (1) Shek Tong Tsai (2) Sai Ying Poon (3) Tai Ping Shan (4) Sheong Wan (5) Cheong Wan North and South (6) Ho Wan (7) Wan Chai (8) Bowrington (9) So Kon Po and the boundaries of the said Districts shall be those specified in the Map regulating and defining the boundaries of the said Districts and the said Map shall be kept in the Office of the Registrar General and a duplicate of the same in the Office of the Surveyor General.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to alter all or any of the said Districts or their boundaries.

V. A separate Register Book in respect of each of the said Districts shall be kept in the Registrar General's Office for the Purpose of Registration under this Ordinance at the commencement of this Ordinance shall within thirty days next thereafter furnish to the Registrar General the following particulars to be kept in the Register of such Districts:—

1st. The name of the Street in which his house is situate and the street number thereof.

2d. His name and address and Profession or Trade.

3d. The name condition or occupation of any person renting any portion of the said House from such Householder.

and such other Particulars as may from time to time be required of him by the Registrar General, who when necessary shall supply blank forms for such purposes.

VII. Every Householder shall within One Week report to the Registrar General any change in tenancy of any portion of his House and furnish the Registrar General with all particulars which may be required of him as to the name, condition, business or occupation of every new tenant of any portion of such House.

VIII. Every Person who shall become a Householder after the commencement of this Ordinance shall within Fifteen Days thereafter report the same to the Registrar General.

IX. Every Registered Householder shall receive a Certificate of Registration in English and Chinese, signed by the Registrar General, containing such particulars as the Registrar General shall deem expedient, which said Certificate shall be produced by him when required so to do by the Registrar General or any Justice of the Peace or any Officer of Police.

X. Every Householder who shall not have his permanent place of residence in the Colony, shall enter into a Bond with two Sureties to be approved of by the Registrar General conditioned in the Sum of Five hundred Dollars for the observance of the Provisions of this Ordinance, and shall appoint an Agent in the Colony whose name and address he shall furnish to the Registrar General, and until he shall comply with the Provisions of this Section the Rents and Profits of his House shall be seized in the manner provided by Section XIX and forfeited to the Crown.

XI. It shall be lawful for the Registrar General to summon in writing before him any Householder or any tenant of a portion thereof and such Householder or tenant shall appear before the Registrar General at the time and place specified in such summons and furnish all particulars respecting himself which are required by this Ordinance to be recorded by the Registrar General.

XII. It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint any fit Person who shall be recommended by the Inhabitants of any District to the Office of Chief Watchman of such District, and such Chief Watchman shall be immediately subordinate to the Registrar General and have all the Powers and Authorities of a Constable.

XIII. It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint for each District any number of Persons who shall be recommended to him by the Inhabitants of such District to fill the Office of Watchmen in such District, and every such Watchman shall be under the control of the Registrar General and immediately subordinate to the Chief Watchman, and shall have all the Powers and Authorities of a Constable.

XIV. The Registrar General, with approval of the Governor in Council, shall make Rules and Regulations to be observed by the said Watchmen.

XV. It shall be lawful for the Registrar General summarily to dismiss any such Chief or other Watchman to be appointed as aforesaid, and also to inflict upon him any Fine not exceeding Ten Dollars for misconduct; and every Fine so inflicted may be levied or recovered before a Magistrate of Police upon the application of the Registrar General in the manner provided for the recovery of Fines by Ordinance No. 10 of 1844.

XVI. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to direct that any District or Street in Victoria or any part thereof be enclosed by means of Gates or otherwise and that all ingress or egress in or out of the same shall be prohibited at such times and for such period and in such manner as to the said Governor and Council shall seem fit.

XVII. Whenever a Fine shall be imposed upon any person residing in any house or tenement being the Householder within the meaning of this Ordinance, for any violation of the Provisions of the following Ordinances that is to say.

No. 14 of 1844.

No. 12 of 1857.

every such fine or any part thereof in case the same shall not have been recovered from the actual Offender may be recovered from the Householder by action at law or by a summary warrant directed against him out of the Court by which such fine shall have been imposed and to be executed against the goods and chattels of such Householder without prejudice to the further power given by Section XIX for the recovery of such Fine—Provided always that the amount of every such Fine however recovered from every such Householder or voluntarily paid by him may be recovered by such Householder from the actual Offender in an action for Money had and received.

XVIII. Whenever any offence against any of the Provisions of the Ordinances specified in the last Section shall have been proved to have been committed by any person resident in but not being the Householder within a District of Victoria and the actual Offender cannot be found or brought to trial the Householder shall be liable to a summary warrant directed against him upon him in case he had been the actual Offender. Provided always that the amount of every such Fine however recovered from such Householder or voluntarily paid by him may be recovered back by such Householder from the actual Offender in an action for Money had and received.

XIX. In the event of any Householder failing to pay any fine imposed upon or made recoverable from him under this Ordinance within Ten Days from the date of Judgment, it shall be lawful for the Court imposing the fine by Warrant to direct and authorize a proper Officer to take and receive the rent or rents payable to such Householder or any Mortgagee in possession in respect of any portions of such House until such fine and the expenses of recovering the same shall have been satisfied and the receipt of such Officer for any such rent or rents shall be a good discharge to the person paying the same as against such Householder and all other Persons whomsoever and any balance remaining of any such rent or rents after satisfying the said fine and the expenses of recovering the same shall be returned to such Householder or Mortgagee in possession as the case may be.

XX. In every case where personal Service of a Magistrate's Summons against any Householder for any offence under this Ordinance cannot be effected, it shall be sufficient service to affix one copy thereof outside the House in respect of which such offence shall be charged and to leave another Copy thereof at the Registered address of such Householder and in case such Householder shall not appear according to the exigency of such Summons it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to investigate the charge against such Householder in his absence and to deal with the same in every respect as if such Householder were present.

XXI. Whenever there shall be several Persons "Householders" within the mean-

ing of this Ordinance in respect of the same Building or Tenement by reason of being Tenants in common or joint Tenants or copartners they shall each be equally liable to the Provisions of this Ordinance as if they held it severally.

XXII. Nothing herein contained shall apply to any Householder not being a Chinese unless a portion of his House be rented by any Chinese.

XXIII. A Register of Servants shall be kept at the Registrar General's Office, and every Person who shall at the commencement of this Ordinance, be employed as a Servant shall within Thirty Days next hereafter appear personally at the Registrar General's Office and furnish the following particulars to be entered in such Book:—

1st. Name.

2nd. Age.

3rd. Particular capacity in which employed.

4th. Name and address of Employer.

5th. Place of Native Domicile and such other particulars as may from time to time be required of him.

XXIV. Every Person who shall hereafter desire to engage himself as a Servant shall previously appear personally at the Registrar General's Office and furnish the particulars mentioned or referred to in the Section XXIII.

XXV. Every Servant employed at the commencement of this Ordinance shall comply with the Provisions of Section XXIV and every Person desiring thereafter to be employed as a Servant shall upon complying with the Provisions of the last Section be entitled to receive from the Registrar General a numbered Certificate of Registration in the form given in the First Schedule hereto and there shall be first endorsed from time to time upon such Certificate the names of all Persons by whom the holder thereof shall be employed as a Servant.

XXVI. Every Servant shall deliver his Certificate of Registration to his Master or Employer, and the said Certificate shall be returned to him duly endorsed by such Master or Employer, whenever the term of service shall expire; Provided always, that if such Servant shall leave his Master or Employer without Permission, or shall so misconduct himself as to be dismissed, then the said Master or Employer shall deliver the Servant's Certificate of Registration to the Registrar General, stating the cause of such Servant leaving his employment.

XXVII. It shall not be lawful for any Person other than a Chinese to engage and employ any Servant who shall not be provided with a Certificate of Registration.

XXVIII. It shall not be lawful for any Person to engage himself as a Servant without being provided with a Certificate of Registration.

XXIX. Every Person who shall engage himself after the commencement of this Ordinance, as a Servant, shall within Seven Days thereafter report the same at the Registrar General's Office and produce his Certificate of Registration for the purpose of having the Name of his Employer endorsed thereon and recorded in the said Office.

XXX. Every Person who shall knowingly contravene the provisions of the Registrar General concerning any matter required to be recorded by him under this Ordinance shall be liable to Imprisonment with or without Hard Labor for not less than One and not more than Six Calendar Months, and to a fine either in addition to or in substitution of such Imprisonment of not less than Five Dollars and not more than Ten Dollars.

XXXI. Every Person who shall use or attempt to use any Certificate of Registration which shall not have been duly obtained by him at the Registrar General's Office shall be liable to Imprisonment with or without Hard Labor for not less than One and not more than Six Calendar Months and to a fine either in addition to or in substitution of such Imprisonment of not less than Five Dollars and not more than Ten Dollars.

XXXII. Every Person violating any of the Provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor and in all cases not otherwise provided for shall be liable to be fined on Summary Conviction before a Magistrate of Police not more than Thirty Dollars nor less than Five Dollars for each Offence, or in default of payment of such fine or fines to be imprisoned with or without Hard Labor for a period not exceeding One Month nor less than Seven Days.

XXXIII. All Copies or Extracts of or from any Register or Public Record kept in the Registrar General's Office for the purpose of this Ordinance and purporting to be sealed with the seal of the said Office and to be certified as true Copies or Extracts by the Registrar General shall be received in Evidence in all Courts in the Colony in lieu of the originals.

XXXIV. The new duties specified in the Second Schedule hereto shall be charged in respect of Registration under this Ordinance.

XXXV. The Governor in Council may from time to time alter the scale of Fees payable under this Ordinance.

XXXVI. The Governor in Council is hereby empowered from time to time to make such Regulations and Bye-Laws as may be deemed necessary for carrying into effect the Provisions of this Ordinance.

First Schedule.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

[No.]

This is to certify that [] has been duly registered as a Servant under the Provisions of the Victoria Registration Ordinance 1866.

Special Capacity:

List of the Employers at the Back.

Second Schedule.

Registration Fee of Owner of a House, \$1.00

Bond by non resident Owner of a House, 5.00

Registration Fee of a Servant, 0.25

Certified Copies or Extracts from Registrar General's Office 25 cents and for every folio above the first 10 cents.

FROM THE "HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

July 28th, 1866.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to make further provision for the maintenance of Order and Cleanliness within the Colony of Hongkong.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Laws relating to the Police Force in the Colony of Hongkong, and whereas, in con-

sequence of its proximity to the Empire of China, the Colony of Hongkong is infested with a number of Thieves and Dangerous Characters from the adjoining Mainland it is expedient to put a stop to their inlux here; Be it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. It shall be lawful for His Excellency the Governor to appropriate a certain proportion not exceeding three-fourths, of all Fines and Penalties recovered in any of the Courts of the Colony in payment of such rewards, bounties and gratuities as he may from time to time award to any Member of the Police Force or to any Constable, for meritorious conduct, zeal displayed, or injury sustained in the execution of his duty, or to such private persons or informers, as the Governor may deem deserving of being rewarded for assisting in the detection of crime, or the apprehension of offenders.

II. It shall be lawful for His Excellency the Governor in Council, from time to time, to frame such Bye-Laws to be enforced by such Fines and Penalties as to him shall seem fit, for the more effectual carrying out of this and other Ordinances relating to the maintenance of Good-Order in the Colony, and its better Regulation. Such Bye-Laws to be duly published in the *Hongkong Gazette*, and from and after such publication to have the same force and effect as if the same had been enacted by an Ordinance duly passed to that effect.

III. Section Twelfth of Ordinance No. 6 of 1862 is hereby amended by the addition of the words, "with or without Hard Labor" immediately after the words "Three Calendar Months" in the fourth line of the said Section.

IV. Section Twenty-first of Ordinance No. 9 of 1862 is hereby amended by the addition of the words "with or without Hard Labor" at the conclusion of the said Section.

V. Any Person who, subsequently to the passing of this Ordinance, shall be charged with having committed, or having attempted to commit, or with having been an aider, abettor, counsellor, or procurer, in the commission of any offence which now is or hereafter may be by law deemed or declared to be simple larceny, or punishable as simple larceny, and whose age at the period of the commission or attempted commission of such offence, shall not, in the opinion of the Justice of the Peace before whom he or she shall be brought or appear, exceed the age of Sixteen Years, shall on conviction thereof, be liable to be imprisoned with or without Hard Labor, for any term not exceeding Three Months, or in the discretion of such Justice, shall forfeit and pay such Sum, not exceeding Ten Dollars, as the said Justice shall adjudge, and if a male, shall be once or twice privately whipped, either instead of, or in addition to, such Imprisonment or Fine, provided that the number of strokes inflicted shall not exceed Twenty and the instrument used shall be a Rattan.

VI. From and after the day of its shall not be lawful for any Chinese to act as a Money-Changer in the Colony of Hongkong, unless he has previously obtained a License to do so from the Registrar General, which License shall remain in force for One Year, and for which the Sum of Ten Dollars shall be annually paid to the Registrar General, who shall account therefor to the Colonial Treasurer.

VII. Any Chinese who shall carry on the business of or act as a Money-Changer in the Colony of Hongkong without having obtained such a License, or after the expiration of the same, or who shall violate any of the conditions contained in the said License, shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a Fine not exceeding Twenty-five Dollars and not less than Ten Dollars, and in default of payment to be imprisoned, with or without Hard Labor for any term not exceeding Three Months.

VIII. From and after the passing of this Ordinance the keeping of Pigs or of other animals liable to be injurious to the public health, within the City of Victoria is strictly prohibited, and any Person who shall be convicted before a Justice of the Peace of keeping a Pig or other such animal in the said City of Victoria, shall be liable to a Fine not exceeding Five Dollars, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for any term not exceeding Fourteen Days, and the said Pig or other animal shall also be forfeited.

IX. Any person who shall expose or proffer for sale in any house or shop in the Colony, or in any public place, any provisions, condiments, or other article of food in any tainted, noxious, adulterated, or unwholesome state, shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a Fine not exceeding One hundred Dollars, and in default of payment to be imprisoned with or without Hard Labor, for any term not exceeding Six Months; and in case the Person convicted shall be a licensed Spirit or Beer Boarding house keeper, he shall in addition forfeit his License.

X. Any person who shall expose or proffer for sale in any house or shop in the Colony, or in any public place, any provisions, condiments, or other article of food in any tainted, noxious, adulterated, or unwholesome state, shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a Fine not exceeding One hundred Dollars, and in default of payment to be imprisoned with or without Hard Labor, for any term not exceeding Six Months; and in case the Person convicted shall be a licensed Spirit or Beer Boarding house keeper, he shall in addition forfeit his License.

XI. Any person who shall expose or proffer for sale in any house or shop in the Colony, or in any public place, any provisions, condiments, or other article of food in any tainted, noxious, adulterated, or unwholesome state, shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a Fine not exceeding One hundred Dollars, and in default of payment to be imprisoned with or without Hard Labor, for any term not exceeding Six Months; and in case the Person convicted shall be a licensed Spirit or Beer Boarding house keeper, he shall in addition forfeit his License.

XII. Any person who shall expose or proffer for sale in any house or shop in the Colony, or in any public place, any provisions, condiments, or other article of food in any tainted, noxious, adulterated, or unwholesome state, shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a Fine not exceeding One hundred Dollars, and in default of payment to be imprisoned with or without Hard Labor, for any term not exceeding Six Months; and in case the Person convicted shall be a licensed Spirit or Beer Boarding house keeper, he shall in addition forfeit his License.

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XV. Any person who shall expose or proffer for sale in any house or shop in the Colony, or in any public place, any provisions, condiments, or other article of food in any tainted, noxious, adulterated, or unwholesome state, shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a Fine not exceeding One hundred Dollars, and in default of payment to be imprisoned with or without Hard Labor, for any term not exceeding Six Months; and in case the Person convicted shall be a licensed Spirit or Beer Boarding house keeper, he shall in addition forfeit his License.

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XVII. Any person who shall expose or proffer for sale in any house or shop in the Colony, or in any public place, any provisions, condiments, or other article of food in any tainted, noxious, adulterated, or unwholesome state, shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a Fine not exceeding One hundred Dollars, and in default of payment to be imprisoned with or without Hard Labor, for any term not exceeding Six Months; and in case the Person convicted shall be a licensed Spirit or Beer Boarding house keeper, he shall in addition forfeit his License.

XVIII. Any person who shall expose or proffer for sale in any house or shop in the Colony, or in any public place, any provisions, condiments, or other article of food in any tainted, noxious, adulterated, or unwholesome state, shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a Fine not exceeding One hundred Dollars, and in default of payment to be imprisoned with or without Hard Labor, for any term not exceeding Six Months; and in case the Person convicted shall be a licensed Spirit or Beer Boarding house keeper, he shall in addition forfeit his License.

XIX. Any person who shall expose or proffer for sale in any house or shop in the Colony, or in any public place, any provisions, condiments, or other article of food in any tainted, noxious, adulterated, or unwholesome state, shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a Fine not exceeding One hundred Dollars, and in default of payment to be imprisoned with or without Hard Labor, for any term not exceeding Six Months; and in case the Person convicted shall be a licensed Spirit or Beer Boarding house keeper, he shall in addition forfeit his License.

XX. Any person who shall expose or proffer for sale in any house or shop in the Colony, or in any public place, any provisions, condiments, or other article of food in any tainted, noxious, adulterated, or unwholesome state, shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a Fine not exceeding One hundred Dollars, and in default of payment to be imprisoned with or without Hard Labor, for any term not exceeding Six Months; and in case the Person convicted shall be a licensed Spirit or Beer Boarding house keeper, he shall in addition forfeit his License.

XXI. Any person who shall expose or proffer for sale in any house or shop in the Colony, or in any public place, any provisions, condiments, or other article of food in any tainted, noxious, adulterated, or unwholesome state, shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a Fine not exceeding One hundred Dollars, and in default of payment to be imprisoned with or without Hard Labor, for any term not exceeding Six Months; and in case the Person convicted shall be a licensed Spirit or Beer Boarding house keeper, he shall in addition forfeit his License.

Justice and he is hereby required, to issue a Summons against the Householder, within the meaning of the Registration Ordinance of 1866, of such House, or if such Householder shall be a absent Person then the Colony, against his accredited Agent, if any, by Notice affixed to the House, to appear before the said Justice who shall thereupon make such order as he may think fit; and in case any order made shall not be complied with by the said Householder, or his accredited Agent as aforesaid, within Seven Days from the making thereof, the said Justice may thereupon impose on the person so refusing or neglecting to obey the said Order, a Fine not exceeding Fifty Dollars and not less than Ten Dollars, and in default of payment the person so refusing or neglecting to obey the said Order may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding Three Months.

XIII. The said Medical Inspector shall have power at any reasonable time to enter any house in the Colony and to inspect the condition of the same; any person refusing to permit the said Medical Inspector to enter and examine any such House shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace be liable to a Fine not exceeding Ten Dollars and not less than Five Dollars, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding Fourteen Days.

XIV. Whenever the holder of any License for the sale of Spirituous Liquors shall permit any instalment of his License Fee to be in arrears and unpaid, he shall, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a Fine not exceeding Twenty-five Dollars and not less than Ten Dollars, and in default of payment, may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding One Month.

XV. Whenever any Person who has been deported under the provisions of any Ordinance, shall return to the Colony of Hongkong before the expiration of his sentence without permission from His Excellency the Governor, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to order him to be again deported for any period to be then fixed, and in addition to be previously imprisoned for One Month with Hard Labor and to be branded and to be once or twice publicly or privately flogged, but in no case shall the number of strokes inflicted at one time exceed Thirty-six.

XVI. Any person who shall knowingly harbor or conceal, in the Colony of Hongkong, any such Chinese under sentence of Deportation, shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace be liable to a Fine not exceeding Fifty Dollars and not less than Ten Dollars or in default of payment, to be imprisoned, with or without Hard Labor for any term not exceeding Six Months.

XVII. And whereas the Evils of Gambling in the Colony are found to be on the increase notwithstanding the application of the Penal Laws in force for their Prevention, and it is expedient to devise and adopt further measures for the gradual control and ultimate Suppression thereof; Be it therefore enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to frame and pass such Rules, Regulations and Conditions as may be deemed expedient for the total Suppression or in the mean while for the better limitation and control of Gambling in this Colony, with Power from time to time to alter and amend such Rules and Regulations or repeal the same or any part thereof.

XVIII. Any Person violating any of the Rules, Regulations or Conditions to be from time to time framed and passed by the Governor in Council in pursuance of this Ordinance, or any of the Conditions imposed thereunder for the better limitation and control of Gambling, shall be liable upon summary conviction before a Magistrate of Police to a Penalty not exceeding Two hundred Dollars and not less than Twenty Dollars, and to Imprisonment with or without Hard Labor for any period not exceeding Six Calendar Months and not less than One Calendar Month.

XIX. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace or Constable, and also for any Person authorized thereto by the Governor to enter any House, Room, Vessel, Boat and Place, either on Land or Water within the limits of this Colony, and to arrest therein any Person violating or suspected of having within Twenty-four Hours previous to such arrest violated any such Rules, Regulations or Conditions to be from time to time framed and passed by the Governor in Council in pursuance of this Ordinance, and to seize all Instruments of Gambling, Tables, Dice and other Implements used in Gambling, and also all Monies and Securities for Money found on such Persons or in such House, Room, Boat, Vessel and Place aforesaid, and all such Implements of Gambling, Monies and Securities for Money if proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate of Police to have been used or kept for purposes of Gambling shall be forfeited to the Crown; and all Persons convicted of violating the Rules, Regulations and Conditions aforesaid shall in addition to the forfeitures specified in this Section be liable to be fined in any Sum or Imprisoned for any period named in the Rules to be framed by the Governor in Council under Section XVII.

XX. All Ordinances or portions of Ordinances inconsistent with the Provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

XXI. All Penalties imposed under this Ordinance shall be recovered and may be distributed in the manner provided by Ordinance No. 10 of 1844.

XXII. Whereas it is expedient to make further Provision for the Regulation and Control of Junks within the Waters of the Colony of Hongkong; Be it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Harbor and Coasts Ordinance 1866."

II. In the Construction of this Ordinance the term "Junk" shall mean every sea-going Chinese or other Vessel not coming within the Provisions of Section 4 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1862, and not being a Fishing Boat or Vessel licensed under Section XXIX of this Ordinance or a Boat or Vessel licensed by the Registrar General to ply within the Waters of the Colony under Section 16 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1858.

The term "Licensed Junk" shall mean a Junk now licensed under Section 16 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1858 to carry Passengers, between the Colony and the Ports on the Chinese Main, or hereafter to be licensed under Section XXVI of this Ordinance to ply, between the Colony and the Ports in the Empire of China.

The term "Master" of a Junk shall include any Person for time being in command or charge of the same.

The term "The Harbor" shall mean the Harbor of Victoria.

The term "The Colony" shall mean the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies.

The term "The Governor" shall mean His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong and the Officer for the time being administering the Government of the Colony of Hongkong.

The term "Harbor Master" shall mean the Officer for the time being conducting the Marine Department of this Colony, and any Person appointed by the Governor to act as Deputy or Assistant Harbor Master.

III. So much of Section 16 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1858 as empowers the Registrar General to grant Certificates of License of Boats or Vessels carrying Passengers between this Colony and the Chinese Main is hereby repealed.

IV. Branch Stations of the Harbor Master's Office shall be established at such places in the Colony as the Governor may from time to time determine, which shall be under the Superintendence and Control of the Harbor Master and shall be called "Harbor Master's Stations."

V. The Harbor Master shall with the approval of the Governor appoint a suitable Anchorage for Junks in the Harbor and at the "Harbor Master's Station," to be called "Anchorage for Junks."

VI. The Anchorage for Junks to be appointed as aforesaid shall be notified by advertisement in the *Government Gazette* and by Printed Notices in the English and Chinese languages to be affixed and exhibited in the Harbor Master's Office and Stations respectively, and in such other prominent and conspicuous places as the Harbor Master may from time to time appoint.

VII. The

any Junk whereof the Master has refused or failed to comply with the Provisions of this Ordinance, and whether such Master shall have been brought to trial and punished or not, shall quit the Waters of this Colony within 15 hours from the service of such order on board of such Junk under Penalty of Forfeiture of such Junk to the Crown.

XIX. Every Master of a Junk violating the Provisions of Sections XIII and XIV shall be imprisoned with Hard Labor for any period not exceeding Twelve and not less than Three Calendar Months, and such Junk and her Cargo shall be forfeited to the Crown.

XX. No License, Anchorage Pass, Clearance or Special Permit shall be used in respect of any Junk other than the Junk therein specified or for any Purpose other than the one therein mentioned, and every Master of a Junk who shall knowingly use or attempt to use the same in violation of this Section, or who shall knowingly use or attempt to use any License, "Anchorage Pass, Clearance or Special Permit" which shall not have been lawfully obtained, shall be imprisoned with Hard Labor for any term not exceeding Twelve and not less than Three Calendar Months, and every Junk in respect of which a License, "Anchorage Pass, Clearance or Special Permit" shall have been used or attempted to be used in violation of this Section shall together with the Cargo thereof and whether the Master shall have been brought to trial or not be forfeited to the Crown.

XXI. Every Master of a Junk bringing into the Colony any person who shall in the opinion of any Magistrate, be a person of whom the Government has cause to be apprehensive, shall be liable to pay a Fine not exceeding Ten Dollars and not less than One Dollar for every such Person so brought by him as aforesaid.

XXII. It shall be lawful for any Person deputed therefor by the Governor or by the Council under any of Her Majesty's Ships or Vessels, or for any Officer or Constable of the Police Force, at any time to board any Junk within the Waters of the Colony and demand the production of either an "Anchorage Pass, Clearance, Special Permit, or License, and in case by reason of the non-production of any one of such Documents or for any other reason, there shall be ground to believe that any person is in violation of this Ordinance, he shall be liable to be taken into custody by the Master of such Junk, or in case the Document produced shall appear from the date thereof or from any other cause to have been unlawfully obtained or to be unlawfully used, to arrest such Junk and her Cargo and the Master of such Junk, and deliver them into the Custody of the Superintendent of Police.

XXIII. Every Offence against the Provisions of this Ordinance shall be a Misdemeanor, and may be tried by a Magistrate, or by the Police Magistrate, or by the two Police Magistrates or either of them. Provided always that the trial of every Offense, the commission of which may render any Junk or Cargo liable to Forfeiture under the Provisions of this Ordinance, shall be tried at the Harbor Master's Office or at such other place as the Governor may direct by the Police Magistrate, or by the Police Magistrate sitting together, who shall have power in their discretion to extend the period limited for an appeal from their Decision to the Supreme Court under Ordinance No. 4 of 1855, either before or after the expiration thereof.

XXIV. Every Junk of which the Master shall be charged with having violated the Provisions of this Ordinance shall be forthwith arrested and detained until the said Master shall either have been acquitted by the Magistrate or the Police Magistrate, and in case he shall fail to pay within Ten Days any Fine which may be inflicted upon him, the sum may be recovered by the sale of such Junk and the balance if any of the net Proceeds thereof, after deducting therefrom the expenses of such sale and the amount of such Fine as aforesaid, shall be paid to the Owner or Owners of the Junk if claimed within Twelve Calendar Months from the date of sale. Provided that in case there shall be in the Colony any Consignee of such Junk registered under Section XI, no sale thereof shall be made in pursuance of this Section until Three Days previous notice thereof shall have been given in writing to such Consignee or Agent.

XXV. Every Junk forfeited or sold, under the Provisions of this Ordinance, shall be transferred to the Purchaser thereof at his expense, by a Bill of Sale from the Harbor Master, and such Bill of Sale shall confer upon the Purchaser, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, an indefeasible title to such Junk.

XXVI. It shall be lawful for the Harbor Master, in such cases as he shall think fit, to grant to any person resident in this Colony a License for any Junk or Lorch, authorizing the same to ply between this Colony and the Ports in the Empire of China during such period, and subject to such conditions, as the Harbor Master, with the approval of the Governor, may determine, and which conditions shall be endorsed on, or contained in, such License and such Junk or Lorch having obtained a License, the Master thereof shall cause the Number of said License to be painted in Black Figures 20 inches in length on a Black Ground on each bow.

XXVII. The several Fees hereinafter specified shall be payable under this Ordinance until altered by the Governor and Executive Council:—

Seagoing License, a year,	\$20.00
Do., a month and fraction	2.00
Fishing License, a year,	10.00
Do., a month and fraction	1.00
For an Anchorage Pass,	\$0.50
Special Permit,	00.25
Day Clearance,	00.20
Night do.,	1.05

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, for altering the Time of the Vacation of the Supreme Court.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. Section II of Ordinance No. 3 of 1859 is hereby repealed.

II. Except for the Purpose of issuing Writs, receiving Petitions or completing any Sessions, Hearing, Inquiry or Trial actually commenced on or before the Day next hereinafter mentioned, the Business shall be transacted by the Supreme Court, or the Offices connected therewith, from the Evening of the Twentieth Day of August in each Year until the Morning of the Twelfth Day of October then next following: Provided nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for the Governor at any time to direct the business of the Supreme Court to be resumed during the period above named, and to make any other order in the Premises which to the said Governor may seem expedient and necessary for the Public interests and convenience.

THE DUTIES OF AN A. D. C.

(From the Bombay Gazette.)

What are the duties of an A. D. C. ?

The pleasantest possible, we have heard many people say. He must dance and ride well, he must be a perfect lady's man, his small talk must be inexhaustible, his patience endless, his temper angelic. His tact must be immense; he must be able to make himself agreeable not only to the young and beautiful, but also to the ancient and ugly. He must know exactly where and how to speak, and where to look knowing and saying nothing. He must be a good accountant, and an excellent manager. He must be the perfect model of a man, in short, he must be a complete genius. His ambition must be boundless, but no menial office should be beneath his notice. Whether the jars of preserves in the larder have to be counted, or a full-dress livery to be attended, whether a wet nurse is required, or a new pair of horses for his master's carriage; an A. D. C. must be perfectly an *all round* man. One chief butler, and groom, footman, and valet, and all come within the sphere of his duties, he is the head of each separate department. The question is, whether it is fair to expect officers to do this kind of work; also, what penalty failure entails?

We agree with the opinion lately expressed by the *Pioneer*, that ineptitude to perform any of the above menial offices cannot fairly be considered as a breach of military discipline. But then, our contemporary seems to forget that should any pecuniary difficulties arise, the matter assumes quite a different aspect. Regarding the case of Captain Jarvis we know nothing beyond what has appeared before the public, but the simple fact of there being "a row in the house" cannot astonish any one who has been for any length of time in the same station with his Excellency. We prefer, however, to abstain from remarking on the alleged scandal, until the Court Martial, ordered to assemble, shall have closed its proceedings. We purpose, at present, to offer a few remarks on the singular position which, thanks to the old tyrant custom A. D. C.'s generally occupy in the households to which they are appointed.

An *Aide-de-Camp* was, undoubtedly, originally intended as an assistant to General officers merely in their military capacity. Generally, however, their duties increase, and good humour, possibly fear of consequences, introduced the increase of duties as the custom which, once fairly allowed and started, quickly became rigid, proper, and fully understood. The public entertainment, which Generals of Division, and Commanders-in-chief are expected, we might, with perfect truth say, obliged, to give, is, very reasonably, be superintended by an *Aide-de-Camp*. The ruling power could not be expected to find time to attend to such things; but then, this is not all; the transition from supervisor to later, was easy, in many cases not objectionable. All the rest followed as a matter of course. Lieutenant A. can see after this and that, and eventually the said Lieutenant becomes a Jack of all trades. If all our *Aides-de-Camp* in chief and others, inquiring *Aides-de-Camp* were bound to live a life of simple blessedness, we doubt if the House Staff would have much to complain of. It would be absurd to expect His Excellency to fight his butler over that wretched six pices for ghee, or those seven seers of milk; he simply would have no time to attend to it. The matter, however, is quite different when there is a lady in the case. Few ladies will deny that they rule the house; they are essentially their business, and their business alone, to make all household arrangements, and yet how few who have young A. D. C.'s at their disposal, do so. Not only the catering but all the wants of the nursery are frequently supplied and looked after by those indefatigable young men in gold lace and cocked hats. Arrived in India, our grand dames seem to think they have nothing to do but receive visitors and, occasionally, return calls. The A. D. C.'s do all the rest, they are paid for it; what's the use of them if they don't, and so on, are the reasons given every day for this state of things.

It is not too much to say that the use or rather abuse, of *Aides-de-Camp* and other military assistants is only truly known at head-quarters. It is some years ago that a very strict order was issued in Poona regarding the practice of sending mounted orderlies on duty, other than military. The following day the Commander-in-chief's mounted orderly was seen by the writer

carrying the following load: On his holster instead of a cloak a large leg of mutton; on one side of his horse hung suspended by the legs half a dozen fowls, and to balance this stock of poultry, two enormous cabbages dangled on the reverse saddle-flap, the right hand supported a large bouquet, in the midst here and there the man's sword, pouch, &c., struggled for bare existence. It was with the *sweat* then so it seems to be now—a day with the *Aide-de-Camp*. It is not long since there was a fine *expose* in Bengal, which our readers may possibly remember, and now we are promised another from the same Presidency. It is time that these scandals ceased. The duties of an A. D. C. should be clearly defined, and all parties concerned should be careful to keep to them. The principle involved is more important than may, at first sight, be apparent. Employed in keeping household accounts, in managing the establishment generally, these officers must, to a certain extent, become acquainted with the private affairs of those they serve. Many foibles, freaks, and eccentricities come to light which must tend more or less, to lessen that respect which every soldier ought to feel for his superiors. A slip, a hasty remark, will often betray a secret which, if each did his or her own legitimate work, would have remained hid from all. Living in the same house, with an intimate knowledge of the doings of every one in it, the keeper of all accounts, the *Aide-de-Camp* must eventually acquire great power. To their honour be it said, that few, we might almost say none, have up to the present, abused this still, we do not consider the position a fair and we trust soon to see some alteration in the rules which handed down by tradition, have now become almost universal. The duties of the personal Staff of our rulers may be, undoubtedly are, many and varied, but it certainly was never intended that they should range over such a wide field as they at present do. A man cannot do everything well, why then should he be called upon to attempt it?

TEA.

(From the Englishman.)

There is always a tendency to overdo that which has, in any instance, proved a profitable and good thing, and though this is not always unattended with advantage to the general public, it invariably leads to disappointment to many. So long as an undertaking is legitimately pursued, it can seldom fail to benefit the promoters, but, so soon as it begins to wear a speculative character, it is doomed to suffer sooner or later. The cultivation of tea, in the present day, has become a most unwholesome speculation, and its advantages to those engaged in its production, but, like everything else, it is now being overdone, not as regards the actual production itself, but with reference to the character it has assumed. No one can be blind to the fact that numerous parties, with little or no capital or means to successfully carry on a tea-plantation, have entered into the speculation, and are now selling the same so soon as a few acres of plant commencing yielding leaf. The consequence is, that the value of tea-producing gardens undertaken with this object has materially decreased in the Home market, so much so, indeed, that an acre of land, planted with shrubs of four years' growth, which, a few years ago, would realize a thousand rupees, is now difficult to dispose of at six hundred. It has been overdone, and as regards the sphere of its cultivation, as in the numerous gardens now in the market for sale.

That the cultivation of Tea is highly remunerative if economically carried out, and too much has not been paid for the garden in the first instance, no one will deny, and some exceptional cases must, of course, be considered as a branch of military discipline. But then, our contemporary seems to forget that should any pecuniary difficulties arise, the matter assumes quite a different aspect. Regarding the case of Captain Jarvis we know nothing beyond what has appeared before the public, but the simple fact of there being "a row in the house" cannot astonish any one who has been for any length of time in the same station with his Excellency. We prefer, however, to abstain from remarking on the alleged scandal, until the Court Martial, ordered to assemble, shall have closed its proceedings. We purpose, at present, to offer a few remarks on the singular position which, thanks to the old tyrant custom A. D. C.'s generally occupy in the households to which they are appointed.

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dislike felt to "touch Tea" at home, arises from the number of gardens now offering for sale. Most of these are of large area as estates, though of small area as Tea-plantations, and in this a great mistake has been made, more especially as it is next to impossible at the present moment to "get out" a Company. Existing Companies are willing enough to purchase land, which is adjacent to their own plantations, and in plant, but they do not care to be encumbered with a large area of forest or waste land which, if not held in fee-simple, will sooner or later prove an expensive burthen, and they are very far from being disposed to pay for it. Under these circumstances, it is quite possible that many of those who have acquired land, and formed gardens on speculation, will find it a losing one, or if not actually that, still very far from the remunerative undertaking they flattered themselves it would prove. Of late, too, the Banks have learned to look shy on these undertakings, and two, which are intimately connected with India, have decided on making no more advances on the security of Tea property. This determination could be a serious blow to the Tea-producing districts, and who have made themselves acquainted with the condition of every plantation in Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar, if not, also, of those in the Himalayan range.

A SKETCH OF TENNYSON AND HIS HOME.

An American gentleman, Mr. Harry Harewood Leach, has supplied the *New York Home Journal* with the following account of a visit he recently made to Tennyson:—

"Mr. Tennyson's residence at Farringham, in the County of Wight, is at once spacious, unpretending, and elegant. It has a wide front, all clustered over with the trailing ivy-leaves; to the right of which runs a picturesque porch, completely festooned with woodbine, and at the left side appears a pleasant conservatory filled with choice plants. I was charmed with the broad paths, as I approached the house, which were sheltered irregularly, on each side, by ancient oaks, which threw their spreading branches completely over them. Then the wide level lawns extended on each side to shaded *allées*, in which I loved to think the poet wandered, weaving the sweet fancies that should charm the world."

"A butler, in plain clothes, ushered me into a cabinet into he could inform me of my arrival. Perhaps no better informed man in the county of Tennyson could than this collection (gathered mostly by himself) of minerals and fossils, curious crustaceans, shells and crystals, all labelled and arranged carefully. In a few moments I was shown into the drawing-room, where I saw Mrs. Tennyson and the poet's maiden sister."

"The ladies entertained me by showing me some exquisite photographic albums, and a packet of photographs of Mr. Carlyle."

"As I was examining them Mr. Tennyson came in from his study. How can I describe him to you?"

"He is, perhaps, five feet nine inches in height, but he stoops much as he walks, and thus looks shorter. He does not seem to be above fifty years of age, yet his hair is feeble, and the wearing of glasses adds to the impression of his being older. His countenance is extremely calm and slow. His mouth is dark-grey, I think, and have the peculiar appearance about the lids common to all students, and specially noted readers, which is very clearly perceived as defined in photographic smiling, but his eyes seem to be absent while he is speaking, searching everywhere for something that is not present—that strange, speculative look that is not easy to convey by description, and must be comprehended rather than clearly defined. His voice is rich and sonorous, but he chooses his words slowly, and I should think by this, betrays that, in his composition, he is equally careful and slow."

"'Yes!' I replied. 'but I can conceive that he has many of the same qualities he loved in Frederick the Great.'"

"'Doubtless,' was the reply, accompanied by one of those strange smiles."

"Our conversation turned upon the beauties of the Isle of Wight, England generally, my own stay in it, and gradually upon America. He had many questions to ask me of Boston friends—the sudden death of Mr. Ticknor (& Ticknor & Fields), and, finally, asked me if I knew Mr. Heath. I said I did not, but that pleasure, and I understood him to praise that gentleman. At last I expressed the hope that some day, not far distant, we should have the honour of a visit from him, so that the thousands of lovers of his song in America could welcome him. He interrupted me by a firm—

"'No! I think not.'"

"'Why? may I ask?'"

"'Ah! you are too violent over there for me' (referring to our late civil war)."

"'But now that we are at peace,' I advanced, 'and slavery is at an end—'"

He interrupted quickly:

"'Ah! but your press,' he said, 'it is positively outrageous and violent.'"

"I tried to prove, that some he named—ultra-political papers—were exceptions, and that our moderate, high-toned journals would condemn a slavery as favourably as those of England; but soon gathered from the laureate that he, in common with the governing class in England, had but little sympathy with the peaceful settlement of our late rebellion, and I was much pained by the reflection that, though our deeds were 'written in iron,' we should not have this 'shadowy honour' upon our tombs. However, on all aesthetic subjects, we clashed hands, and the moments fled all too quickly in converse with that pure soul. So, with tender memories, I left Farringford House, carrying away with me some sweet souvenirs of pictures, flowers and autographs."

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.

ON THE "GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY."

(From the London Evening Mail, June 10.)

The Great Northern has hitherto been regarded as one of the best-managed railway systems in the kingdom, but at the present moment that system is almost entirely blocked by a disaster the magnitude as well as the character of which is entirely without precedent in the history of railway accidents in this country, and can only find its parallel in calamities, which may sometimes have been heard of on the other side of the Atlantic.

Three heavily-laden trains of merchandise should dash into each other in the middle of a tunnel almost simultaneously little more than 20 miles from London; that such trains should have become ignited by the fire from the furnaces of their overturned and shattered engines, and that the tunnel, which is more than half a mile in length, should be converted into one huge furnace, and its shafts into a species of burning crater is a calamity so astounding as to be almost incredible were it not that it is undeniably true.

The scene of this extraordinary occurrence is the Welwyn Tunnel, about five miles beyond Hatfield, and between the Welwyn Junction and Stevenage, and the narrative of the circumstances collected on the spot is the following:—

Shortly before 11 o'clock a train of goods "empties" started on Saturday night from the King's-cross goods station for Hitchin. On reaching the centre of the Welwyn Tunnel, either from the bursting of a tube, or some other cause, the engine broke down, and the train was brought to a stand. In this emergency it would have been the duty of Ray, the guard, who was in the bank in the rear of the train, to have gone back out of the tunnel, and given the stopping signal. This precaution, from a cause not explained, as Ray with his companion, was subsequently found in the break van dead, it is quite clear they did not take. This occurred about 12.30 a.m. on this (Sunday) morning, and had scarcely taken place when the down Midland goods train, the driver of the engine of which had received a signal of danger on the London side, ran into the tunnel and dashed into the rear of the already broken down train of empties. The violence of the shock was such as to throw the Midland engine and the heavy train of goods which it was drawing, and which, among other merchandise, was known to contain several waggons laden with casks of oil and other materials of a combustible character, over on to the up line, piling them one upon the other in heaps reaching to the crown of the arch, and completely blocking the tunnel. Whether from consternation or from neglect, no signal of the mishap was given to the signalman at the northern end towards Stevenage, and in an incredibly short space of time the Scotch mail train came up, bringing up the dead end of the line, and the supply of the Monday's Newgate-market, with other goods. This was a Great Northern train, entered the tunnel, and dashed into the ruins of the already capsize Midland goods. In a few moments it was discovered that the engine of the Great Northern train had turned over, and that the goods, and waggons of the Midland train had become ignited from the burning coal and cinders of the engine, and the flames, indeed, singularly related, both drivers and firemen of all the engines had escaped either unhurt or with but slight injuries, and having signalled to the nearest stations, both up and down, what had happened, the first step taken was to look after the guard of the Northern train of empties, Ray, who was found in the midst of the ruins of his break freightfully crushed, and quite dead, and with him another fireman, a fireman in the employ of the Metropolitan Railway, whom it appears he was conveying surreptitiously down the line to his home, who, although not quite dead, was in a dying condition and was not expected to survive many hours. The guard of the Northern up-train, Lacey, was also found lying on the line near his break, most severely injured about the head. He was in the first instance removed to Welwyn, and on the 11th inst. was taken to hospital, placed under the care of Mr. J. Templeton, Kinkwood, of the Euston-road, surgeon to the Great Northern and Midland Companies. Lacey, although suffering from a severe scalp wound and other head injuries, it is hoped, may recover. Information of the occurrence was at once telegraphed to Mr. Seymour Clarke, the general manager of the line, who resides at Hatfield, and also to the authorities on the northern side, and to the authorities on the southern side, and to the authorities on the London side, and to the authorities on the Kent side, and to the authorities on the Essex side, and to the authorities on the Hertfordshire side, and to the authorities on the Bedfordshire side, and to the authorities on the Cambridgeshire side, and to the authorities on the Lincolnshire side, and to the authorities on the Yorkshire side, and to the authorities on the Lancashire side, and to the authorities on the Cheshire side, and to the authorities on the Derbyshire side, and to the authorities on the Staffordshire side, and to the authorities on the Warwickshire side, and to the authorities on the Gloucestershire side, and to the authorities on the Wiltshire side, and to the authorities on the Dorsetshire side, and to the 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SHANGHAI.

SHIP NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & PORT	TONS	DATE OF DEPARTURE	CONSIGNEE OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDED PERIOD
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Steamers						
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Aganemnon	Middleton	S. str.	1979	July 13	Pratson, Braden and Co	
Anna	China	S. str.	70	July 13	Pratson, Braden and Co	Laid up
Chuan	Schroon	S. str.	25		Trattmann and Co	Laid up
Chusan	Burdiss	S. str.	434	July 19	A. H. Reynolds	Nagasaki
City of Nantes	Mooney	S. str.	345	July 17	J. H. Wignall and Co	
Columbia	Mellan	S. str.	680	May 24	Chlor and Co	
Duplex	Stewart	S. str.	871	July 18	Messageries Imperiales	
Fant	— str		30			Laid up
Fire Queen	Gray	Am. str.	30	June 20	Russell and Co	
Grete	Gray	Am. str.	30		Wm. Fastau and Co	Laid up
Hoschew	Constock	S. str.	30		Capt. Partridge	
Loulia	Chistr	S. str.	524	July 12	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co	
Paw-joong	Aitkins	S. str.	524	June 13	Stephenson and Co	
Plato	Pike	h. str.	300	July 14	Chichas Government	
Qui-Quia	Chingjay	S. str.	300	July 12	Chichas Government	
Shanyuan	— str.		30		Trattmann and Co	Laid up
Ta-pang-Yoo	Arvidle	S. str.	517	May 23	Trattmann and Co	Laid up
Tantee	Tubus	Am. str.	60	Feb. 19	Russell and Co	Early
Vulcan	Reall	S. str.	130	July 13	Trattmann and Co	Laid up
Wan-Long-Pei	Merrill	S. str.	45	Sept. 10	Gee, Barnet and Co	Laid up
Waratah	Chivier	S. str.	256	July 17	Moses and Co	
Wampoa	Earle	S. str.	115		D. Sassoon, Sons and Co	Laid up
Sailing Vessels						
Abbott Lawrence	Brenhall	Am. str.	1496	June 13	Order	
Acacia	Martin	J. b. sh.	391	July 6	Order	
Aganemnon	Geun	S. str.	350	July 9	Frazar and Co	London
Ant Adamson	Hutton	B. bk.	504	July 19	Frazar and Co	Early
Antelope	Hiale	B. sh.	1160	July 10	Ouyphant and Co	
Antip des	Woodruff	h. bk.	592	June 26	Shaw Brothers and Co	London
Arabia	Smith	B. sh.	181	July 18	Wignall and Co	Early
Arcturion	Dumbl	B. bk.	450	July 15	Chausen Drodge and Co	
Arcturion	Peersen	Sw. bk.	316	July 14	Glover and Co	
Bessie Searight	Tinim	Pr. bg.	133	July 16	E. Seibellshah and Co	Tientsin
						Immedt

Blencathr	Doran	B. DE.	400	June 20	Borneo and Co	London	Early
Bob Tail Nag	Graham	B. sr.	170	July 8	A. R. Tibby and Co	Chefoo &c,	Immedt.

Bolina	tussell	B. bk.	438	Aug. 23		
Bram			196	July 9	Wm. Pustau and Co	
Brighton	Tlagonson	B. bk.	439	July 9		
Burnham	Howard	B. bk.	314	July 16		
Burns Vista	Eulton	B. bk.	374	July 16	G. B. Livingston and Co	
Camilla	Ames	B. bk.	347	June 23	and Co	P. or charter
Chalgrove	Jeffrey	B. bk.	320	July 14	Frazier and Co	
Challenger	Armstrong	B. bk.	509	July 7	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
Cobang	Brown	B. bk.	609	June 18	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
		B. bk.	357	June 3	Stuart, Giverson and Co	P. or charter
						Early

Coral Nymph	W. Manchester	D. Su	721	June 10	Glover and Co	London	Early
Corea	Keir	B. bk.	360	July 10	Glover and Co	Fr-orcharter	
		B. bk.	92	Aug. 12	Livingston and Co		

Darmstadt	Eisen	B. bk.	684	July 15th	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
Holmstead	Johansen	B. bk.	691	July 21st	P. F. Cans and Co	Laid up
Duck	Lorenzo	B. bk.	145	July 18th	P. F. Cans and Co	
Duckold	Toms	B. bk.	689	July 8th	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
Edith Banfield	Mitchell	B. bk.	390	July 10th	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
Kissak, Nicholson	Crobin	B. bk.	904	July 11th	Tate's and Co	
Elenburg	Roberts	B. bk.	926	July 7th	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
Elizabeth	Box	B. bk.	442	June 9th	A. R. Ribly and Co	F, or charter
Eliza Mary	Holle	B. bk.	126	July 16th	Allover and Co	
Kuxine	Wardner	B. bk.	388	May 11th	Hubener and Co	Repairing
Fancy	Waters	B. bk.	300	July 1st	A. R. Ribly and Co	F, or charter
Esther Mendes	Olson	B. bk.	300	July 1st	Robes and Co	
Galvalva	Wey	B. bk.	419	June 23rd	Smith, Hubener and Co	Swatow
Gipsy	Furlerton	B. bk.	250	July 9th	A. R. Ribly and Co	
Golden State	Delano	Am. sh.	914	July 19th	Gilphane and Co	
John A. Elisabeth	Lyker	Du. bk.	100	July 7th	Gilphane and Co	
Illman	Diamond	B. bk.	410	May 29th	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London
Janet Mitchell	Wulman	B. bk.	711	July 18th	Order	Early
Japan	Hunek	Du. bk.	230	July 6th	Pfrazar and Co	
John Bull	Harrie	B. bk.	484	July 1st	Hogz brothers	
John Paul	Carrie	B. bk.	452	July 11th	Gil, Livingston and Co	
John Stanton, Jr	N' hite	B. bk.	724	June 29th	Pfrazar and Co	Yanpao
Kew Kee	Beaulthe	B. bk.	381	June 23rd	Trautmann and Co	
Knight Snowdon	Richardson	B. bk.	115	June 15th	Adams and Co	London
Lander	Stephens	B. bk.	468	June 24th	W. B. Adams and Co	London
Maggie Leslie	Stephen	B. bk.	603	June 20th	Pfrazar and Co	F, or charter
Mantia II	Behrens	Am. bk.	506	June 27th	Kenneth Drogge and Co	F, or charter
Marquis of Argyle	Hay	B. bk.	315	July 4th	Smith, Cussen and Co	July 1st
Messiah	Prehn	Fr. bk.	142	July 21st	Wm. Matheson and Co	
Minister Fabud	Lapeze	B. bk.	336	June 21st	T. Kroes and Co	F, or charter
Morning Star	Johnston	B. bk.	561	July 9th	Stapin	F, or charter
Nelly	Simpson	B. bk.	406	July 20th	Gilphane and Co	London
Neptune	Parkins	B. bk.	553	May 21st	Robes and Co	
Nimrod	Gray	B. bk.	1022	July 1st	Matheson and Co	
Nippon	Ouzette	Am. bk.	276	June 21st	T. Kroes and Co	Yokohama
Nizam	Aron	Fr. bk.	500	May 19th	Herrie and Co.	Early
Oceanics	Wilson	B. bk.	273	May 29th	Borne Company	F, or charter
Pauline	Tordundyke	Am. bk.	600	July 12th	Chain	
Park	Leck	B. bk.	128	June 27th	Borne Company	
Peterborough	Orchard	B. bk.	560	May 18th	Matheson and Co	London
Petrel	Terrie	B. bk.	287	May 31st	Robes and Co	Laid up
Queen of the Seas	Reid	B. bk.	729	July 15th	Asa. Heard and Co	
Renown	Adams	B. bk.	440	July 20th	Gilphane and Co	
Rose	Wells	B. bk.	440	July 6th	Pfrazar and Co	New York

U. S. M. Ships in the China Squadron

NAME	RANK	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN	WHERE
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船名	船類	噸數	船主	往來地點
Acorn,	Store ship	4	400 C. L. Waddilove	Shanghai
Adventure,	c. Troop ship	1	800	Yokohama
Algerine,	st. gun-ves.	6	300 Comr. J. Round	Hankow
Argus,	pad. stm. slop.	3	60 Lieut. Tonkin	Shanghai
Banterer,	sc. st. g.b.	21	400 'hpt Boys	Hongkong
Barrosa,	pad. stm. corvt.	3	400 'W. N. W. Hewett W. C.	Shanghai
Basilik,	sc. st. g.b.	4	60 Lieut. Masquay	Japan
Bencuer, Steam Ord.	gun-boat.	3	60 Lieut. Howard Kerr	Hongkong
Bustard,	gun-boat.	3	200 Comr. G. D. Broad	Japan
Cockchafer,	c. st. gun. vs.	3	200 Comr. A. G. R. Roe	Ningpo
Comoranot,	sc. st. gun-va.	4	300 Comr. A. G. R. Roe	Sagami
Coquette,	pad. st. tender	1	50	Sapore Ord. hor.
(cormandel),	gun-boat.	3	60	Hongkong
Dave, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	40 Lt. Hunt	Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boat.	3	60 Lieut. Eaton	Ningpo
Firm,	gun-boat.	3	60	Japan
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60 Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Hongkong
		3		Ningpo

shopper	gun boat	3	60 Lieut. S. C. Patterson	Missy
y,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60 Lieut. Morice	Chinkian

COM	Haughty,	gun-boat.	3	6	Lieut. Langford	Hongkong
	Harock,	gun-boat.	3	6	Lieut. Lingle	Fukien & Japan
	Hesper,	store ship.	3	3	Staff Com. Thain	Nagasaki
tion	Incident,	gun-boat.	3	6	Lieut. G. T. Nicolas	Chefoo
	Jann,	gun-boat.	3	4	Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Macao
aria	Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vessel	1	70		Canton
	Manila,	sc. st. desp. ves.	—	7	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Hongkong
	Melville, Naval Hospital,		—	16	It. Bernard, M.D.B.A.	Hongkong
	Opoksum, Tender to	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
e	H. M. S. Princess					
e	Charlotte,	gun-boat.	4	200	Comr. Menzies	Hongkong
	Osprey,	s. g. vessel	4	400	Capt. Haswell	Amoy
	Pelorus,	sc. atm. corp.	21	200	Capt. Stevens	Amoy
	Perseus,	sc. st. cl. v.	17	400	Capt. Stevens	Amoy
	Charlotte	sc. st. cl. v.	17	400	Capt. Stevens	Amoy

ess Royal, Bear-					
the flag of Vice	line of ha. ch	72	400	Capt W. G. Jones	

Admiral	Geo. St.	sc. line of bat. ste.	70	400	Capt. W. W. C. Gales	Nagasaki
Vincent	King, C. B.					
Rutler,		sc. at. sleep	17	400	Comr. Webb	Singapore
Rideman,		sc. Survey ves.	5	100	J. W. Reed	east of South C.
Silama,		pat. desp		250	Comr. G. Suttle	Yagasaki
Scylla,		sc. stm. corv.	12	400	Capt. R. W. Courtenay	Huigo
Serpent,		sc. desp. vessel	4	200	Comr. C. H. Bullock	[Surv. serv. J.]
Shaney,		gun-boat	1	80	Lieut. J. P. Kents	[last at Formosa]
Snap,		gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Powys	Ching Keang for
Starling, Steam Ordinary,		gun-boat	3	60		Planting
Staunch, Steam Ordinary,		gun-boat	3	60		Shanghai
Watchful, Steam Or-		gun-boat	3	40		Hongkong
dinary,						
Weazle,		sc. st. g.b.	3	60	Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
Woodcock, Steam Or-		gun-boat	3	40		Hongkong
dinary,						
Icarus		steam sloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend	passage out -

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